The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
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T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Retirement Necessary.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Greeley's Retirement.

HUNTER'S POINT SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1871.

TWEED'S SECURITIES.

The failure of Tweed's securities to qualify gave rise yesterday to much comment, and surprise was everywhere expressed. The responsibility for Tweed's appearance is now entirely with the Sheriff. The course adopted under the same circumstances, in ordinary cases, would be the arrest of the defendant, but it seems no arrest is to be made, as the Sheriff thinks he can rely on the security which he has.

RETIREMENT NECESSARY.

Morgan Jones, for many years a leading Tammanyite, yesterday said he felt sure that "if Tweed should fail to see the necessity for his retirement, prominent men of the party will feel it a necessity for enforcing his retirement." All the legitimate means must be expected from the grand jury now in session. Charles O'Connor is reported to have been before it yesterday. Sweeny has been obliged to resign his membership of the Union Club. Mayor Hall has not yet acted upon the request for his resignation.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

There is still excitement at Hunter's Point over the determination of the school Commissioner to enforce the reading of the bible in the schools. Several children of Catholic parents have been ejected because they refused to be present at such occasions. To-day three young men took seats in the school, though they were refused permission, and were encouraged, cheered and protected from ejection by the scholars, who remonstrated against the reading of the Bible. They were arrested by police.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The total receipts from September 1st 1870, were 916,701 bales; same time this year, 775,384. The total exports from September 1st, 1870, were 444,085; same time this year 333,425. Stock at all United States ports last year 352,177, this year 361,038; at interior towns last year 72,871, this year 67,950; at Liverpool last year 374,000, this year 526,000; American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year, 228,000; this year, 12,000.

TRIAL OF HAGGERTY AND BAULCH.

John Graham, in his argument in the Haggerty-Baulch case to-day, said "some proof should be given as to the thefts. If the documents had not been removed two men high in office would now be in Sing Sing. Why was not Comptroller Connolly called to testify?" He spoke three hours. Attorney Garvin replied at length. The decision was reserved.

SMALL POX.

The prevalence of small-pox here is said to be due to the fact that vaccination has been very much neglected. The Board of Health, from a lack of funds, was obliged some time since to discharge fifty doctors in its service. The Sanitary and Health Departments are now provided with necessary funds soon to stay the disease, the epidemic must fearfully increase.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

A prominent ex Judge told a reporter yesterday that the Comptroller had received one hundred thousand dollars, and an Assemblyman eighty thousand dollars for the allowance of four hundred thousand dollars of a claim made some time ago by a contractor named Devlin for about two million. Further developments in this matter are promised.

THE RACE COURSE.

Colonel McDaniels, owner of Harry Bassett, replies to the proposition of Mr. Gretton, owner of the English race horse Sterling, for a mile and a half race in England in 1872, for ten thousand pounds, that he (McDaniels) can only consent to having the race take place in this country.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Chas. S. Perley yesterday recovered, in the Supreme Court, four hundred dollars from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, for the loss of a trunk at the New Hamburg disaster, which occurred last February. The case is considered an important one, as being a test proceeding

ANNEXATION.

The Colonial Annexation Society, composed of British colonists residing in the United States, met last night and passed resolutions in favor of annexation. It was decided to communicate with the colonists of Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis, and create a co-operative organization.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

The owner of the steamer Florida has addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy stating that he has sent instructions to St. Thomas, ordering the Florida to sail at all hazards, and asking for the protection of the Department.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank met last evening and appointed a committee to look after their interests. The President of the bank, Henry Smith, was present, and said the bank hoped to pay up fully.

GREELEY'S RETIREMENT.

Horace Greeley announces his retirement from the Bureau of Emigration on account of his name being used in connection therewith as an inducement to emigrants to deposit money in one of the broken down savings banks.

CITY CANVASSING.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, a general protest was served by Supervisor Coman against all returns from the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards being canvassed by the Board as a legal return.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge McCann denied the motion for non-suit in the case of J. O. Davis to compel Smith, Gould & Martin to fulfill contracts made on the Thursday preceding the celebrated "Black Friday."

FOOT RACE.

Alderman Miller yesterday won the foot-race of ten miles, from Broadway to the bay side of Long Island, being John C. Heenan. Stakes, two hundred dollars.

BANK IRREGULARITIES.

It was rumored that a police captain drew $10,000 and an Assistant Alderman $5,000 from the Bowling Green Savings Bank after it suspended payment.

CAVED IN.

A sewer embankment at Clifton, Staten Island, caved in to-day, burying seven laborers. All were rescued, but several were severely injured.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The question of raising half a million to complete the county court house was discussed by the Board of Apportionment without action.

BRIBERY.

The Brooklyn *Union* asserts that a prominent officer under the city received $10,000 from "Boss" Tweed to secure his election.

SCURVY.

A large number of sailors of the Russian fleet are at Long Island Hospital, under treatment for scurvy.

INVESTIGATION.

The Reform Committee of Brooklyn has begun an investigation of the accounts of the City Auditor.

PERSONAL.

Colonel W. R. Halloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FARO BANKS.

Several faro banks were broken up along the docks to-day and forty arrests made.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN.

It is reported that the Tammany Aldermen have been counted in by the canvassers.

CONTEST DECIDED.

In the contest for member of the Assembly between Alexander Frear and Frederick Killian, the committee on protest decided against Killian. The latter was the candidate of the Reformers, while Frear is the Tammany candidate.

DIED.

C. B. Woodruff, an ex-State Senator, died here yesterday.

SMALL POX.

Six additional cases of small-pox were reported to-day.

CONNECTICUT.

The Burned Steamer City of New London--Statement of those Saved.

NORWICH, November 22—The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than was anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William Norton, of the firm of Norton Brothers; C. B. Rogers of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrieon R. Aldrich, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck hands known to be lost are William P. Ely, of Hamburg, Conn., second mate; M. W. Baker, of Norwich, engineer, Henry Dugan, New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Driscoll Sullivan, Patrick Mahony, and Thomas Rourke, deck hands. The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, &c., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurances. It is understood the boat is insured for $100,000. The fire extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were ample, and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off the approach to the boats and saloon where the life-preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat.

A large force of men and boys have been at the scene of the disaster all day, and a vigilant search for bodies of missing passengers and crew has been instituted, but only succeeded in finding the bodies of two men—deck-hands—which were brought to this city and taken possession of by the coroner, who empanelled a jury, which, after viewing the bodies, adjourned until to-morrow. The officers of the boat, particularly the captain and engineer, receive great great praise for coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddle-box by a heaving line when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddles until rescued in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life after giving a life-preserver which he got from the room the upper deck, at the last moment to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved. The origin of the fire is a matter of uncertainty, but it is supposed to have in some way taken in the kitchen when the cook went to kindle a fire for breakfast. One account states that it was by a poker heated by raking down the fire being hung against a pine partition, but nothing reliable is known.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES HARVEY.

"I was in bed when the fire broke out, near Montville, but was at once called, and I assisted in getting the fire under. A careful search was made for half or three quarters of an hour, and it was supposed that the fire was totally extinguished. I did not retire again, but went to the engine-room, which is on the saloon deck, and sat down. This was after the boat had got under way, and it was between 5 and 6 A.M., shortly after daylight, that a second alarm of fire was given on the main deck, and almost before any one could reach it from the saloon everything fore and aft was in flames. Two thousand dollars. The number of acres sold since the organization of the company is three hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred in Kansas, and ninety-six thousand seven hundred in Colorado. The company has settled twenty distinct colonies on this land. Charles Latrobe, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was re-elected President, and R. J. Willis, of Kansas City, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Missouri School of Mines was inaugurated, with appropriate ceremonies at Rolla yesterday. There was a large attendance, including quite a number of prominent gentlemen, interested in science and education, and members of the Legislature. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Reed, President of the State University, Prof. Hague, late State Geologist; John Mouleith, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. C. R. Williams, Director of the School, and others. The course of studies will include engineering, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, mining and chemistry. The school is situated in a district rich in mineral resources, where the wealth of the earth may be made the study of the students and practical demonstrations given with little labor.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

The steamboat Andy Johnson, belonging to the Keokuk Packet Company, struck a snag and sunk near the tuiler at Hannibal, Missouri, at four o'clock, yesterday. She lies in six feet of water, and can be easily raised if the ice does not run too heavily. Her passengers and crew will probably remain aboard till taken off by some passing steamer.

RE-ARRESTED.

Thomas Swering, the Chicago diamond thief, who escaped from the Illinois Penitentiary some months ago, was arrested here and taken to Joliet last night in charge of an officer.

CALIFORNIA.

The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—Gen. Schofield, commander of the District of the Pacific, has issued a stringent order concerning the operations against the Arizona Apaches, the effect of which will be to compel them to choose between going upon a reservation and being protected, fed and remirining there, or extermination. The order meets with firm approval in San Francisco, and it is believed that if carried out it will settle the question and give lasting peace.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The trial of the great breach of promise and seduction suit of Miss Leata K. Turner, formerly a school teacher, and subsequently an employe in the United States Mint, and subsequently in the Treasury Department at Washington, has been commenced. She was the daughter of the late Admiral Turner, of the United States Navy, and divides public attention with her seducer, Senor Calidonis Ortis, a banker of Hennosillo, Mexico, who whispered sweet words into her ears, telling her of his beautiful home in the lovely climate of Mexico, which only needed her presence to make it a paradise, and finally seduced her under promise of marriage, and left her, for which she wants the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

ALLEGED MUTINEERS.

Eight Marques Islanders, alleged mutineers from the crew of the whaling bark Roman, of Newfoundland, were brought here from Tahliti this week for trial, but the Captain has gone East, and it is probable that there will be no prosecution.

F. M. LORING.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The details of the Wickenburg (Arizona) massacre leave no possible doubt but that F. M. Loring, of Wheeler's expedition, was killed by the Apaches in Arizona.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues extremely hot and dry.

BOSTON.

Forgeries.

BOSTON, November 24.—The *Traveller* states that the rumors of heavy forgeries on State street are confirmed. The name forged is that of John J. Clarke as endorser of notes of J. A. Hanson. The forgeries amount to $21,000. The paper is in the hands of parties on the street and in banks.

SCRANTON.

Land Sinking.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 24—A slight sinking of the land over the Pine Brook mine in this city occurred yesterday, causing no damage of consequence.

CHARLESTON.

South Carolina Debt.

CHARLESTON, November 24.—State Treasurer Parker publishes a statement that the total debt of South Carolina is only $12,400,000, and that the accounts are open to inspection by the public. The agency at New York will be discontinued and some responsible banking house designated to pay the interest on the debt.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN.

Fenian Procession.

RESTITUTION OF GIBRALTAR.

"Times" on Grant's Re-election.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Napoleon's Popularity.

RIOTING AT BRUSSELS.

The Limburg Governorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN PROCESSION.

LONDON, November 24.—There was a Fenian procession and meeting in Cork last night in honor of the martyrs of Manchester, in which some five thousand people took part. The proceedings were orderly.

THE "TIMES" ON GRANT'S RE-ELECTION.

The *Times* grounds its belief in the re-election of Grant because of the fact that he has brought about a reconciliation of the United States with England, and has effected a reduction of the national debt. It continues in terms of the highest praise of President Grant, and declares that his consent to hold the office is a benefit to his country, and expects a million and a half votes in his favor at the presidential election.

PRINCE OF WALES' CONDITION.

The condition of the Prince of Wales is no better this morning. Apprehensions for an unfavorable turn are expressed, especially as it is remembered that Prince Albert, his father, died with a similar complaint after a sudden attack and brief illness. The rumors on 'Change are that the case is worse than represented.

SHIP FOUNDERED.

The ship Nonpareil, which left Bombay on July 12th for New York, foundered at sea, and all but three of the crew were drowned.

THE WIGAN EXPLOSION.

It is now certain that eight persons lost their lives by the explosion in the colliery at Wigan a week ago last Wednesday.

RETURN OF THE QUEENS.

LONDON, November 24—Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral.

RECTOR ELECTED.

John Ruskin has been elected rector of the University of St. Andrews.

BELGIUM.

THE LIMBURG GOVERNORSHIP.

BRUSSELS, November 24.—The Chamber of Representatives yesterday in voting to support the Government in its appointment of M. DeDecker to be Governor of the province of Limburg, gave rise to another exciting debate to-day. During the discussion a member of the Left denounced the Ministry tender their resignations.

The Chamber finally adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Subsequently a mob assembled before the residence of Nothamb, a member of the Right who made himself particularly obnoxious in supporting the appointment of M. D. Decker, and became very disorderly, their actions culminating in the smashing of the windows of his house. So violent were the manifestations of the mob that an alarm was sounded and the civil guard mustered in strong force. There are fears of serious disturbances.

FRANCO-ENGLISH TREATY.

The *Independance Belge* to-day says it has reason to believe that the Government of France has notified that of England of its intention to terminate the international commercial treaty.

GERMANY

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

BERLIN, November 24.—The commission upon the budget to-day reported to the Reichstag a scheme for the maintenance of the army. They estimate the annual expenditure for the regular troops, based upon a force of 401,569 men, exclusive of officers, at about 90,353,000 thalers, and recommended an appropriation of 225 thalers per head for that number of enlisted men for the ensuing three years. Parliament has not yet taken action upon the subject.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON'S POPULARITY.

PARIS, November 24.—A large number of sympathizers with Emperor Napoleon to-day made a demonstration in his honor. They traversed the Faubourg St. Germain with shouts of "Vive Napoleon." No attempt was made by the police to interfere with the demonstration.

SPAIN.

RESTITUTION OF GIBRALTAR.

MADRID, November 24.—The *Correspondencia* says the answers which have been made to recent private inquiries show that Great Britain is ready to receive favorably from Spain proposals for the restitution of Gibraltar.

ITALY.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

THE POPE WILL NOT LEAVE ROME.

LONDON, November 24.—A distinguished Cardinal authorizes the statement that the Pope will not leave Rome unless he is compelled to do so by physical force and personal violence.

CANADA.

CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

HALIFAX, November 24.—There are no additional cases of cholera here. The diseased district is kept in strict quarantine. The old health officer has been removed and another appointed.

LOUISVILLE.

Steam Generator Condemned.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Inspector Houghton to-day condemned the Shields patent steam generator as applied to steamers in this district.

RIVER ITEMS.

Pilots are cautioned against the wreck of the Leonidas about the middle of the river opposite New Albany.

It is reported that water will be again let into the canal to-morrow night.

In consequence of the dam from Sand Island towards the Indiana shore, the current is so strong between that isaland and the Kentucky shore that it has turned loose several boats and caused some damage. The Spray broke loose this evening and floated down the stream. She will probably be overtaken and brought back to-night.

CHICAGO.

Left for Washington.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Vice-President Colfax was in this city to-day, and left for Washington this evening. He is in excellent health.

SINKING OF THE ANDY JOHNSON.

Captain Lee, of the steamer Andy Johnson, which was sunk yesterday thirteen miles below Quincy, arrived at Quincy this morning. He reports that while in the "texas" he was notified that the boat was sinking. He immediately ordered the boat run on a bar near at hand, but before the boat could reach the bar she sank in six feet of water. She had a large freight and many passengers. The latter were all saved. The steamer was valued at seventy thousand dollars.

THE CAPITAL.

Kentucky War Claims.

CATACAZY RELIEVED

National Finances.

NAVAL ENGINEERING BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1871.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The argument in the mandamus case to compel Secretary Boutwell to issue a warrant for the payment of the Kentucky war claims was begun in the Supreme Court to-day, Attorney General Akerman appearing for the Secretary of the Treasury.

CATACAZY RELIEVED.

The management of the Russian legation passed to-day from Catacazy to General Garloff, whose residence has been at Hartford as military attache of the legation. This gentleman will be very acceptable to the executive authorities in his new position. This change relieves the President of the unpleasant duty, which Catacazy's conduct had otherwise made necessary of sending his passport to the Minister, and may be regarded as a practical compliance with the request of this government for his recall. It is understood that Catacazy has been ordered by his government to wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour in this country, and to return to Russia immediately on its close.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer will probably rise with partially cloudy weather on Saturday in the Southern States, and remain low with cloudy weather in the Gulf States and Texas; a falling barometer with rain continues in New England, with brisk southeast winds, veering to the west, on Saturday morning; brisk southwesterly winds continue to night on the lower lakes, with diminishing force, and westerly winds with partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail for a short time on Saturday. The falling barometer and warm rain in Oregon will probably move eastward, preceded by extended cloudy and threatening weather on Saturday north and west of the Ohio valley. Cautionary signals continue for this evening at New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oswego and Buffalo.

NAVAL ENGINEERING BUREAU.

The following is a synopsis of the report of J. W. King, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, United States Navy:

After detailing the condition of the machinery of the vessels of the navy, a statement follows of his tour through the dockyards, engineering works, and iron ship building yards of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium. The extent and character of the principal establishments are given; also the British ships built and building, both commercial and naval. Special attention and considerable space are given to a new application of motive power, denominated compound machinery, recently introduced successfully into European steamers. He states that all ocean steamers now building in Europe are having this kind of machinery placed on board, and many ships are having their machinery altered on the new system. The power is obtained by half the fuel required by the old type of machinery. He recommends that all vessels hereafter put afloat for the navy be supplied with machinery of the latest approved type, and that all marine engines stored in navy-yards be disposed of by sale or otherwise. Some space is given to the necessity of properly training young men for the engineer corps. The system adopted by the British Royal navy for educating cadets for the engineering branch is entered into fully.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES—THE NEW LOAN IN EUROPE.

The Annual report of General Spinner, United States Treasurer, shows the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, June, 1871. He says, in relation to the new loan, that under the Secretary's commission he visited during the past season the principal cities of Great Britain, Saxony, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Austria, Bohemia, Switzerland and France. For the purpose of aiding in the negotiation of the new loan he called upon the agents appointed by the Government, our Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and commercial agents, and upon many bankers and financial men in the countries named. Through this intercourse with all kinds of persons who were well informed upon such subjects, he learned that the time for placing the new loan in European markets was an unfavorable one for its success. It was too late and too soon. Had Congress given the Secretary authority to negotiate this loan before the breaking out of the late war between France and Germany, it would have been all taken up on and before the 1st of May, and the bonds of several other Governments were in these markets, and were offered at rates much more favorable to the purchaser than those authorized by Congress for the negotiation of our loan. An almost insuparable difficulty in the way of the negotiation of our loan was the low rate of coin premium.

He is, however, a source of gratification that by the Secretary's own act, and Judge Richardson's adroit management, all obstacles were removed, and the loan was disposed of at a day much earlier than General Spinner—who had looked over the whole ground—had it supposed possible. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that even our friends at home should have disbelieved in what is now known to be an accomplished fact. The enemies of the Government, he says, are not even now satisfied, and would perhaps be equally dissatisfied who her the loan was or was not taken. The cavils are now silenced by the fact known to all well informed persons, that all the five per cent. stocks offered by the Secretary have been taken, and that the Government has now none for sale.

Many of our people, he says, object to making the interest on our loans payable in a foreign country, alleging as a reason that it lowers the dignity of our money transactions. If there is any loss of dignity it occurs at the borrowing of the money, and not with the payment of the interest thereon.

The appendix shows the books of the office were closed on June 30 last, after the entry of all moneys received and disbursed on authorized warrants within the fiscal year, as follows:

Balance in Treasury from last year	$149,508,471 60
Received, formerly credited as	3,396 18
Rec'd from Loans	$420,020,620 90
From Customs	206,270,408 05
From Internal Rev.	143,098,183 63
From Lands	2,388,646 48
From War Dep.	22,857,093 14
From the Navy	3,230,648 42
From the Interior	814,678 91
From Miscellaneous	33,165,226 39
Total receipts for fiscal year	$831,398,481 52
Total	$980,904,349 30
Paid on account of	
Civil Dep.	$684,919,114 51
On account of the	
Army	58,637,683 86
Of the Navy	22,634,955 65
Of the Interior	42,895,571 23
Of the Treasury proper	24,250,851 98
Of Customs	17,037,452 40
Of the Treasury (Interior)	5,479,247 54
Of Internal Revenue	9,128,164 23
Of Diplomatic	1,061,068 22
Of Quarterly Salaries	708,748 84
Of War (the civil branch	924,386 11
Of the Judiciary	2,911,507 51
Total expenditures for fiscal year	$870,666,872 00
Balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year	$109,917,477 24
Balance	$980,904,349 30

The above includes transfers between appropriations and repayments.

The delays of banks in making their semi-annual returns and in the payment of the duty referred to in his last annual report, have increased during the last fiscal year.

General Spinner concludes his report as follows: "Without the least intention or desire to throw blame on any other officer, it is due to the officers of the Treasury that the emphatic declaration should be made that for the defalcation of an officer belonging to another department of Government, neither this office, nor any one employed in it, is in any way responsible, as will be clearly made to appear, should a legal investigation of the whole matter (which is desired on my part) ever be made. The fiscal year has ended without the loss of a single cent to the Treasury by the act or by the negligence of an employe in this office."

HOME NEWS.

"REASONING TOGETHER."

The Woman's Suffrage Convention—Opening Meeting at Library Hall—The Question of "The Ballot" Discussed—What the Audience Were Treated to—The Story of "Woman's Wrongs."

The revival has been thoroughly commenced and Pittsburgh is to be thoroughly converted, or it will not be for want of fervent exhortations. Last evening the work was inaugurated in Library Hall, by a Grand Mass Convention, they call it. There might have been more of the mass there without crowding affairs particularly, but as it was, it was very fair. The seats down stairs were occupied, and a few stragglers found their way into the balcony; ladies and gentlemen who—a regard for truth compels us to say—very fairly represented the intelligent portion of the community, and all of them perhaps interested in the story of "Woman's wrongs." With a forethought which deserves a mark, the managers had provided very convenient tables for reporters, on a table on the stage, and that same table, too beautified with a fine cover—an illustration of women's tact and appreciation of the fitness of things which might have brought tears of repentance to reporter-lal eyes, but that other business than emotional manifestations engaged their attention.

It was precisely fifteen minutes to eight o'clock when the audience had got comfortably seated and were ready for the ringing up of the curtain. It was at this moment that the procession filed in—first a man, then a woman, then several more, and then all the spare seats on the stage were occupied. Somebody had calculated to a ninety, and there were just twelve seats, which were filled respectively by the foreigners—Mrs. Lucy Stone-Blackwell, Mrs. Tracy Cutler, of Ohio, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and H. B. Blackwell, of Boston—all in the front range—the man, tender creature, gracefully reclining in the only luxurious sofa chair in sight. Back of these, in the second range, sat Miss Smith, the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association, at a small table, and Mrs. Jenkins, President, and the Misses Hindman, and a couple of friends—strangers going home from the Philadelphia Convention. They sat demurely gazing at the audience for a few moments and the audience gazed at them; and then there was an increase of glances, and a very faint whispering and an almost imperceptible flutter of excitement, and—just before the audience commenced to yawn—Mr. H. B. Blackwell came forward, called them to order, and introduced Mrs. Lucy Stone-Blackwell, President of the "American Woman's Suffrage Association."

The audience applauded.

Mrs. Stone is a lady of medium height, fluent countenance, bright sparkling eyes, nose inclining to the pug, firm set mouth, but withal has an exceedingly matronly and kindly look, added to a silvery voice, clear, though not loud, with a slight Yankeeish twang, makes her a very entertaining speaker. She was received—that's of course—with applause to our lady readers—in what seemed to be a "black alpaca" with tucked over skirt, white vest, basque, linen collar, with a green ribbon bow as frontispice, which was retained in place by a small cameo breastpin. She spoke thoroughly in earnest, and evinced it by the matter rather than the manner of her remarks. To her, she said, this whole matter of woman's claim to the ballot seemed so clear and so simple and so necessary and so just that she often greatly wondered why men fought so hard against it. In the Declaration of Independence they read that the just Government is derived from the consent of the governed. Women were governed, but had no voice in the government. They also found that taxation without representation was there declaimed against; woman rested her claim to the ballot on the ground that all rights also declared that "power inheres in the people." If so it inhered in the women "people" just as much as in the men people.

"OLD MAIDS" NOT RESPONSIBLE.

It was said that this movement was one instigated by the "old maids" and the discontented married women. It was not so. It was a great battle for human right, and was thoroughly endorsed by such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips, George W. Curtis, at home, and by John Stuart Mill and John Bright abroad. It had fairly taken its place in national affairs and must be considered.

She then took up the question fairly, and said this exception to granting the ballot was not made to any class except women. Infants are not allowed to vote until they have complied with certain conditions—but still the way is prepared for them. So is it in the case of minors. Idiots cannot vote because they cannot know the meaning of the ballot. So the principle is not infringed upon in excluding them from the ballot. For herself, she did not wish to be counted with the idiots and felons, and yet politically she was set on a level with the laws of almost every State in the Union.

People asked

WHAT GOOD IT WOULD DO

women to vote.

What good does it do a man to vote. Why does every political party endeavor to get the most votes. The women in Pittsburgh are in the minority in a large measure the matter of wages.

This was shown in the case of teachers in the schools. An effort was made in the State of New York to get the salaries raised, and the female teachers were receiving $400 per annum and the women's $25. Yet the teachers paid as much for riding in cars, for boarding, for clothing, &c. Some of those who opposed the case would have been different. The women couldn't vote, so their voices were snubbed. If she could vote and they were not snubbed. So it was in every profession and branch of trade. The woman had not a fair shake. She said she wanted to get their rights and had to accept but a fraction of their just wages.

If she had a vote, however, and the power to make and unmake men, then it would not do to put her aside in that way.

It was said that woman practically

DIDN'T KNOW ENOUGH

and yet the drunkard and the ignorant classes of men—all classes were welcome to vote. The young man, when he gets to be twenty-one years of age is not asked if he can read, and, if he can read or write; no, he comes as the sovereign, and his vote is received.

It is argued that there is no argument used against the movement and its opponents object to it laughingly. The reason there is no argument used is because there is no real legitimate argument that can be urged against. [Laughter.]

She then spoke of the polls. It was a good plan to go to the polls, for the women would vote some day, and they ought to see how they can do so that they can introduce the proper reform. It was a good thing for the women to go to the polls for it seemed to keep the men in subjugation at once, and help the cause. (Laughter.) Now she had seen the man who wanted votes and found him always kind and very polite. She had also seen the friendly interrogatories about his victims family and finally that victim being unable to resist such kindness, voted just as he did not want to do.

PEACE IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

It would be so in the case of women in a great many instances where husbands who wanted to get their wives' votes for their party would be very kind and attentive to them for a new silk gown, and watch carefully their comfort, and vice versa, the woman who wanted the ballot would be very kind and try to warm suppers and a cozy home with all its attractions; and so the ballot, instead of getting them thoroughly in earnest, and divided by the matter rather than the manner of her remarks. To her, she said, this whole matter of woman's claim to the ballot seemed so clear and so simple and so necessary and so just that she often greatly wondered why men fought so hard against it. In the Declaration of Independence they read that the just Government is derived from the consent of the governed. Women were governed, but had no voice in the government. They also found that taxation without representation was there declaimed against; woman rested her claim to the ballot on the ground that all rights also declared that "power inheres in the people." If so it inhered in the women "people" just as much as in the men people.

"OLD MAIDS" NOT RESPONSIBLE.

It was said that this movement was one instigated by the "old maids" and the discontented married women. It was not so. It was a great battle for human right, and was thoroughly endorsed by such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips, George W. Curtis, at home, and by John Stuart Mill and John

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—H. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾@111.

In the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, the colored people of that State, and of the United States, have lost one of their most competent and trusted representatives.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, late Commissioner of the Census, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs. He is highly spoken of by the Eastern Press and is one of the best appointments President Grant has made.

THE celebrated Tichborne case is again engaging the attention of the Court in England. It is by no means certain that the person claiming to be Sir Roger Tichborne, the heir to the immense estate, will establish his identity and his claim.

WE SEE that an evening cotemporary copies from the *Volksblatt* a report that the *Freiheits Freund* intends to support the so-called reform ticket for city officers. The *Freund* has always been staunch in its Republicanism, and we have no faith at all in the rumor which the two papers referred to are circulating.

CHICAGO is now suffering from small-pox. Twenty cases were reported last week, and active measures are urged upon the Board of Health. There, as here and in other places, patients seem to have a fashion of going about the streets, more or less crazed with the disease. On Monday a man disguised as a woman, and suffering with the disease, was discovered trying to get aboard a Milwaukee train, and other cases of somewhat similar nature are reported. According to the *Journal*, "in spite of all that has been done there has been a decided increase in the number of cases, and there were this week, more reported than for the same time during the last four years.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks we overrate the damage done to our coal fleet for the purpose of keeping up the price of coal, and says Pittsburgh coal should sell in Cincinnati at TEN cents per bushel. As we state in another place in to-day's paper, one of our coal dealers loses between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, by accidents during the recent rise. We pay TEN cents for all the coal we use, and, of course, after suffering all the losses, delays and expenses of running the coal to Cincinnati, our coal dealers ought to sell it *there* at the same price as *here*. We wonder they don't. If they can afford to sell at TEN cents *there*, we ought not to pay over FIVE cents per bushel *here*. But after paying the colliers FOUR cents per bushel, we submit that ONE cent would hardly pay all the expenses, and a profit too. If the editor of the *Commercial* thinks so, he ought to try his hand at the coal business, that's all.

WOMAN'S POSITION.

A Scotch divine was once arraigned before his presbytery for proclaiming the heresy that woman was not endowed with an immortal soul. When the charge was preferred he did not attempt to deny it. On the contrary, he stated boldly that it was susceptible of proof on no less authority than that of the Bible itself; and having been requested to quote the passage or passages of Holy Scripture upon which he based his assertion, he directed the attention of his co-presbyters to the Book of Revelation, in which it is said, "And there was *silence* in heaven for about the space of half an hour." He then avowed with great emphasis that unbroken silence could not reign in heaven, even for the space of half an hour, if there were any women there. He was not prepared to say, however, that all women went, after death, into the regions of eternal perdition, and, therefore, the only legitimate inference which the facts of the case would allow him to draw was, that women are not endowed with immortal souls.

There are few Presbyterian divines in Scotland who are as ignorant of the fundamental principles of the Aristotelian philosophy as the one whose brilliant logic is shed forth in the process of argumentation here given. It is fallacious both in matter and diction. But the felicitation which he predicated upon it will be held by the strong minded women, at least, of our day, to be equally absurd. He declared that it was a matter of extreme congratulation that women are not possessed of an "immortal part," and are not therefore responsible beings, for, if they were, fearful would be the torture to which they would be exposed and the punishment they would have to endure in the regions of remorse and woe for all the feuds, commotions and wars of which they have been the occasion.

At the present time we might travel from Land's End to John O'Groat's and not find a minister of any evangelical denomination in Scotland who would even insinuate that women are not moral and accountable beings. Indeed the one we have referred to, if he ever existed in any thing but fable, is the only one to whom Scottish history can lay claim.

But the opinion has obtained, in many nations, that woman is a soulless being, and is not entitled to rank in social position with those of the sterner sex; and she has, in consequence, been treated as a mere chattel—a commodity of traffic. In Assyria she was treated as a slave, and was bought and sold like meat in the shambles. Herodotus, speaking of the custom that prevailed among the ancient Assyrians, says, that those maidens who had arrived at the years of puberty were collected together annually in one place, in the different villages, like a herd of cattle, and around them stood an assemblage of men. A crier called up each girl separately, beginning with the one which, in his judgment, was the handsomest, and sold her to the highest bidder. Having disposed of her, he called up the next in the rank of beauty, and disposed of her in the same way, and continued the auction as long as there were girls to sell or men to buy. All purchasers were required to give bonds that they would marry the girls they bought, but no parent was permitted to give his daughter to the man of his preference.

In the Feejee Islands, according to Captain Wilkes, the price of a woman varies according to the social position of the parties, and brothers claim a share in the property of their sisters, who are not allowed to enter the matrimonial state without first receiving their consent as well as that of their parents. There, among those occupying the highest place in the social scale, the teeth of whales, webs of cloth of home manufacture, provisions and other articles are given to the parents by those who solicit the hand of their daughters in marriage. Among those of humbler rank the ruling market price of a woman is a whale's tooth, or a musket, after furnishing which, the liberal and happy purchaser has an absolute right to, in, and over the person of his wife to dispose of it as he pleases. This right is so absolute and complete that he can take her life and convert her into an article of food.

There are few who do not know the miserable and degraded condition of women in Mongolia, China and India. In China they are absolute slaves and are looked upon as mortal beings who are entitled to no reward in the regions of immortality. Gutzlaff states that on one occasion when walking through the streets of Pekin he saw an infant cast into the river, who was watched by some five or six individuals. On remonstrating with them to save the child's life as it was in a drowning condition, they responded, "It is only a female," and not worth rescuing. Every one who has read the history of the "Flowery Empire" knows the misery and degradation to which women are there subjected. Their oppression is so intolerable that female suicides are the rule. We have seen a statement that twenty-four take place every day in Pekin. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the men believe that it is "nonsense" for women to become Christians with the view of saving their souls because they "have none," they are not entirely convinced that they are not immortal beings. M. Huc, in his Chinese Empire, says, "In many places their sufferings in this life have suggested to them the hope of a future state. It is most painful to see these poor victims of a sceptical and corrupt civilization vainly struggling amidst their sufferings to find some consolation, and, for want of a knowledge of Christianity, throwing themselves into the extravagances of the metempsychosis."

In Mongolia their condition is little better. Daughters are an article of commerce, and many an hour is wasted in driving the bargain of their sale. In India, women are the most abject slaves. They have no personal rights. And yet, it is only in a married state that the man is entitled to any social consideration. Until he enters the army of benedicts he is looked upon as a totally useless being, "out of the pale of nature," and is invested with no public trust. It is well known, that up until within a very recent date, the custom prevailed among the Hindoos that as soon as a husband died the wife had to cast herself upon the funeral pyre and be consumed to ashes with his dead body. It was estimated that in the Presidency of Bengal alone some fifteen thousand perished annually in this way.

Although not explicitly laid down in the Koran, it is held very generally by Mohammedans that there is no hereafter for women. Sale tries to explain away this belief of the followers of the Prophet by stating, that the "general notion is that they will not be admitted into the same abode as the men" in the future state, "because their places will be supplied by the paradisaical females," who "are created, not of clay, as mortal women are, but of pure musk, being, as their prophet often affirms in the Koran, free from all natural impurities and defects, and inconveniences incident to the sex."

Even among the Jews, women labored under great and oppressive disabilities, and were only looked upon as an article of traffic, unfit in many respects for the society of men. Sarah was not permitted to sit down at the same table with Abraham and his angelic visitors. After Jacob had served long and faithfully for Rachel and Leah, Laban claimed his right both to them and their children. Isaac and Rebekah had all the preliminaries for the formation of a matrimonial alliance between them, arranged by Abraham's servant and Bethuel and Laban.

In Greece and Rome, with all their boasted civilization and refinement, the status of a woman was not above that of a slave. The wife of a Grecian husband was not recognised as a social equal. She was not permitted to accompany him when he went out to enjoy the festivities given by a friend, nor to sit at his own table when he entertained his guests. In Rome, wives were not looked upon by their husband as companions. They were only considered as instrumentalities—by bearing children—for the perpetuation of the power of their lords.

Our space will not permit us to furnish additional examples of the degradation and indignities to which women were subjected by the ancients, and to which they are still subjected in some places at the present time. What a contrast is there between the treatment which they receive, and are still receiving in some of the nations referred to, and that which is accorded them in the United States, and some other countries? The question then occurs, what is the cause of this difference? To what is it to be attributed? Why are not women bartered and sold in the United States, as in the Feejee Islands, or burned on the funeral pyre of their husbands as they were among the Hindoos? With us, women are treated, as a general thing, with the most distinguished consideration and becoming respect. The first seats are assigned them in banqueting halls, street cars and railroad trains. Many even of our best trained boys pay a deference and offer an obeisance to the fair sex, which the most refined and accomplished philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome would have considered beneath the dignity of a man. The difference then must be in the superiority of a Christian civilization over a savage condition, and a higher standard of female education.

We do not wish to enter upon the discussion of the question of the relative inferiority or superiority between man and woman. Although it was into man's nostrils the great Creator breathed the breath of life, we have no doubt that woman, equally with man, is a living soul, and is accountable as well as he to the moral Governor of the universe for her actions. In the married state, the husband is "head over the wife," because he is invested with the power of domestic rule. He is not to rule, however, with the hand of a tyrant or a despot; nor is the wife to yield the subjection of a child to its parents, a slave to its master, nor a subject to his king. Hers is the subjection of an equal, a companion and friend. It must be admitted that she is not always treated as such even in these United States, where christian civilization has received as lofty a development as in any other nation since christianity was first introduced into the world, old England not excepted. But those unprincipled men who are cited before an Alderman or arraigned before a Mayor's court, for dealing a dastard's blow to the partners of their bosom, are not the only men who oppress and degrade women. There is a slow torture inflicted on woman behind lace curtains, and in tapestried parlors and drawing rooms, which is not less intolerable because it never grates on the public ear. These things are not to the honor, but the disgrace of our higher civilization. They exist not in accordance with it, but in spite of, and in opposition to, it, and are strongly reprobated by every one possessed of truly humane and refined feelings. It has been well said that woman is the "barometer of society." Given the position assigned and the treatment accorded her, and we can measure the elevation or depression of society. But it should not be forgotten that unnecessarily sarcastic, provoking and exasperating words inflict deeper wounds and cause more poignant grief in the refined circles of society, than ruffian blows dealt with a coward's hand in the humbler walks of life.

We do not mean to say that man is always aggressive, or that he uniformly uses violence or indulges in cutting language without provocation. On the contrary, we believe that there are many men who are brutal in their conduct to their wives that would be excellent husbands if they were only treated as they should be. Women are frequently the cause of the domestic infelicities of which they complain.

Now, as regards woman's position, we have only to say that everything has its sphere. The heavenly bodies have their respective spheres. Although one star differs from another star in glory, they are all glorious. Man has his sphere, and woman has her sphere, and both are glorious when they rightly discharge the duties of their spheres. Woman in her proper sphere is superior to man, and man in his sphere is superior to woman. Woman is superior to man in matters that are of a purely domestic character, and man is superior to woman in physical energy and powers of endurance. But we must admit, as we do cheerfully, that some women have greatly surpassed many men in intellectual efforts. We have only to refer, in proof of this, to the writings of Hannah Moore, Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney and Charlotte Elizabeth, with those of many others.

But home is the peculiar sphere of woman. For the discharge of its duties she is eminently qualified, and God and nature have assigned her to the discharge of them. There is not a prouder realm in the world than that of home. There the wife and mother reigns, although subordinate to the husband according to the institution of God. There she moulds the plastic mind of youth, and trains the men that are to govern the world. If she does not receive her rights, she is much to blame, for she has the almost entire control over, and education of those who are to be the law makers, and if they do not frame laws that secure to her her rights the fault must be in the training she gives.

With this sphere Mrs. Sigourney thinks women should be perfectly satisfied. "Are not," she says, "our rights sufficiently comprehensive: the sanctuary of the home, the throne of the heart, the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its first formation? Have we not enough in all the realms of sorrow and of suffering, over all forms of want and ignorance, amid all the ministries of love from the cradle dream to the sealing of the sepulchre?"

There are many other matters connected with this subject which we intended, when we commenced writing, to present to our readers, but here we must stop, at least for the present.

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

Treasurer Spinner in his annual report which will shortly be presented to Congress compresses several volumes into these two lines:

Total receipts for the fiscal year	$851,398,206.89
Total expenditures for the fiscal year	870,986,872.06
Excess of expenditures	$39,588,645.17

Call you this an economical government that expends nearly nine hundred millions of dollars—more than one-third of the public debt, and forty millions more than the total receipts in a single year? The expenditures of the fiscal year of 1870–71, exceeds all the expenses of the government for all purposes from its foundation until the year 1860, a period of more than seventy two years. Estimating the population of the United States at forty millions, the expenditures of the government has cost twenty-two dollars *per capita* for the past year. We submit whether any people can carry such a load of taxation and escape pauperism. The administration journals all along have been claiming that the expenditures for the past year would not exceed three hundred and fifty million dollars, but Mr. Spinner sets the matter at rest by giving the figures.

OUR REPLY.

On our first page will be found the report above referred to, in full. For base, and at the same time nonsensical misrepresentation commend us to the "only Democratic Daily" in Pittsburgh. The trouble is that such twaddle as the above is dished up to the few hundred Democrats of this community, and swallowed for truth by them at one gulp. They never see the contradiction, and the baseness of the attempt, and consequently their dense ignorance of such matters is accounted for. Why any decent, honest journalist should consent to such manifest, plain palpable misrepresentation of facts, we are at a loss to know. We call upon the "responsible and recognized" editor of the *Post*, Mr. Barr, for the sake of his character, and the character of his paper, always, under his management fair and honorable, to put a stop to such attempts to abuse and falsify the administration.

What are the facts? The total receipts for the fiscal year from all sources excepting loans are.....$411,377,854 62
From loans (new bonds issued).....420,020,636 90
On hand from last year.....149,505,867,78
Total.....$980,904,349.30

PAID OUT

On public debt (redemption of currency and old bonds and reduction of national debt	$684,919,114,51
Total EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT	186,017,757,55
Total paid out	$870,936,872.06
Balance in treasury	$109,967,477.24

This is quite another thing from the above statement of the *Post*, and for the truth of which we refer our readers to the report of Treasurer Spinner.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Important interests are involved to "Methodist circles," at the annual gathering of the General Mission Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in November. The session of this important body is just over, and the results of their action will—soon be known everywhere in the Church. According to the reports from various Conferences,—the aggregate amount received for the year, ending November 1st, was $623,459.25. After the review of the work of the past year, appropriations were made for the coming, as follows: Foreign Missions, $245,363.12. Domestic Missions—Foreign population, $55,450.00. Domestic—Indians, $4,150.00. Domestic—American, $285,800.00. Missions in Territories, $22,000.00. Miscellaneous $75,000.00. Grand total, $687,763.12. The appropriation to Domestic Missions among the Americans, of seventy-five thousand dollars, is to be distributed among over sixty Conferences. The largest sum, fourteen thousand dollars, goes to South Carolina Conference, and East Genesee Conference, receives the smallest, five hundred dollars. This sum is to be raised by the churches in the ordinary way of securing contributions.

In the comparative statement of contributions to benevolent purposes, according to the membership, of several Presbyterian bodies in this country, it was shown that the Presbyterians had given $3,17 a year for each church member, a much larger amount than either the Baptist, Methodist or Episcopal bodies, since which the Reformed (Dutch) church claims an average of $5.21 for each member.

The *Independent* says a majority of the members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Hopewell, Virginia, went over to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attempted to transfer their church property to that denomination; but the court decided the minority had the right to hold the property.

A week from to-morrow is the time appointed by the authorities of the Presbyterian Church, to take up the annual collection for Freedmen. The *Banner* published an interesting account of the work among the Freedmen, which is of a hopeful character, and urges liberal contributions to sustain the Society.

According to the plan prepared by the *Presbyterian*, of representation in the General Assembly, namely, two commissioners—a minister and elder—for every three thousand communicants, or fraction thereof, the body would amount to three hundred and forty-six members. The present plan of representation allows over five hundred members.

An exchange represents that in Bishop Doane's large Episcopal Diocese in New York, there were twenty-two infants "baptized" last year. We nance this to say we think there is a mistake, as the number is evidently greater.

From the recent compilation of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1871, we learn that there is a gain during the year of over fifty-six thousand members. The membership of this Church, irrespective of the Southern Branch, or any of the other members of the Methodist family, is now one million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand.

At the recent annual meeting of the Episcopal Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, the time for holding the next session of the Pittsburgh Conference was fixed, namely, March 13, 1872, and Bishop Simpson to preside. This body holds its next session in North Avenue church, Allegheny city.

The *Advance* (Chicago) appears in its usual form this week, and more attractive than ever. It shows very little evidence of the terrible calamity which occurred several weeks ago, when its office was totally destroyed by the fire. Within two or three weeks the editor received more than a thousand letters of earnest sympathy. Material aid has not been wanting by its troops of friends. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our table.

Last Sunday, it is stated, the Unitarians observed as "Unitarian Sunday," celebrated it by preaching against the doctrine of the Trinity, "that unscriptural dogma."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives quite a lengthy account of a Dunker Love Feast. The Dunkers believe, among other things, in washing one another's feet and in greeting each other with a holy kiss. In chosing a preacher the women vote as well as the men.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon Sunday evening week, referring to the election frauds and corrupting tendencies of the civil service, asserted that "every custom-house in the land is a bribing shop." This is a sweeping charge and might be difficult to prove.

The First Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was organized in 1664, and, it is said, has never intimitted for two hundred years.

We gave the cost of the administration of the benevolent and religious societies of the leading denominations recently, fixing the Methodist Episcopal at 4½ per cent., one-half per cent. higher than the Presbyterian Board, the lowest on the list, since which, it is claimed by the *Western Christian Advocate*, that the cost of administration is only a little over two per cent.

Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., a Congregationalist minister, of San Francisco, invites his people to tell him in writing any doubts or questions on religious doctrine which may be troubling them, and he proposes to make them the subjects of his Sabbath evening sermons.

At a meeting of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the application of several subordinate Lodges to meet on Sunday was discussed, the result of which was a refusal to grant any such privilege.

THE Chicago *Tribune* truthfully and pointedly says:

We do not underrate the value of water navigation, nor think lightly of the great advantages of cheap transportation. But the fact that a rich and populous district like that of the Ohio river, with several first-class cities doing, according to their own accounts, most of the commerce of the country, should sit idly, year after year, with fleets of boats, loaded with the essentials of life, waiting for a shower of rain to moisten their commercial highway, is somewhat remarkable. Continuous navigation of the Ohio river would be a direct profit to Pittsburgh of many millions of dollars a year. Every other city along the river claims to be equally interested. It is claimed that the expenditure of a few millions of dollars in locks and dams would secure this continuous navigation, and yet not one of these towns offers to expend a dollar for that purpose. Like the dolt calling upon Hercules to lift his wheel out of the hole, they permit the loss of millions of dollars profit every year and content themselves with resolving, that it is the duty of the people of California, and of New York and New England, and of the Northwest, to pay for building dams to float the Pittsburgh coal boats down to Cincinnati.

True, every word of it.

A LIVERY STABLE keeper at Biddeford, Maine, played a rather serious joke upon himself the other day. This master of Jehus discovered, to his consternation, that one of his harnesses was missing—stolen, of course—and lately having discharged a man, he felt confident that he was one of the thieves, and some one then in his employ was an accessory. The latter he met in the street, and hinted to him his gentle suspicion that he was an assistant in the act of larceny. Strangely enough the insinuation was resented; hard blows, succeeded by strong language and striking personal allusions followed. The accessory, finding himself getting worsted, picked up first himself and then a huge stone, whereupon the accuser jumped for the nearest door just in time to avoid the missile, which came crashing against the portal. So much for the accessory; it was next determined to interview the principal, and despite his protests he was arrested at Lewiston and forwarded to the livery stable. The proprietor being out for a ride, the "principal" stepped into the harness room and counted seven harnesses. Shortly after the the stable-keeper drove in and was asked how many harnesses he owned. "Eight," was the reply. "Well, then," said the principal, "there is the one I stole on the horse you are driving." Any one wishing to go into the livery stable business will find a good opening in Biddeford, Maine.

ACCORDING to the Detroit *Tribune*, the amount of fine timber destroyed by the recent fires in that State has been greatly exaggerated. In Huron, Sanilac, Midland, Tuscola and Isabella counties a large proportion of the forests have been destroyed; but this is not true of the vast bulk of the pine-producing region which lies north of the counties named on the eastern side of the State. The destruction of pine, as a single item by itself, and reckoned by the millions of feet, is large; but the amount when compared with the wealth of the forests still standing, is almost insignificant. One of the heaviest lumbermen in the State, who has been making thorough explorations, considers that it is a safe estimate and within bounds to say that not more than five per cent. of the standing pine timber in the State, has been reached by fire, and of this amount he thinks that not more than one per cent. will be lost.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

THE TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE

Or Soap is a preparation for cleansing, whitening and softening the skin and is designed to take the place of the deceptive Glycerine cakes, so common in name, yet so very rare in reality. These so-called Glycerine cakes either contain no Glycerine at all, or in very small proportions, or an inferior and by no means good quality.

The TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE or Soap is manufactured—as its name implies—for toilet purposes in washing, shaving, shampooing, tooth soap, baby wash, etc.; it wears well and produces a rich lather. A trial will convince the most skeptical that its merits are unequalled and unrivalled, combining as it does the cleansing properties of Soap with the softening and healing properties of Glycerine. To prevent wastage of the cake place it on its edge when not in use. Sold at JAMES E. BURN & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

ARREST DECAY.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a specific. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopoeia, nor among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the run of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

SONG FOR NOVEMBER.

The brown fogs are rising,
The yellow leaves falling,
The song birds are silent,
The harsh winds are wailing;
The days have shrunk shorter,
The nights have grown longer;
Warmth becomes weaker,
Cold waxes stronger;
Yet, in close darkness
Which no eye can sever,
The world-strength is shaping
Blossoms forever.

Life is fast sinking,
Sun-like and bright,
As out of the heavens
Falls the great night.
Yet, fear I never,
Leaving this earth-place,
Knowing the grave is
Also a birth-place:
And the soul, growing
With God, power vernal,
Will it not burst into
Blossoms eternal?

A Human Invention.

The Prince of Lichtenstein has become the patron of an invention sure to gain the appreciation of all admires of the ballet. A Viennese chemist has succeed in making even the flimsy material of ballet dancers' dresses fireproof; and His Highness, taking a lively interest in all that concerns the ballet, has given the new invention a first trial on the stage in his own palace. A numerous company was invited to witness the experiment. The rise of the curtain discovered two dolls dressed as ballet girls, to both of whom a light was applied. While one flared up in a second and was rapidly reduced to ashes, the other, impregnated with the talismanic composition, escaped with a small hole burned in her dress. The experiment was thus considered satisfactory.—[*Ex.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

CHICAGO AND WHEELING.
Additional Testimony
OF THE
EXCELLENT QUALITIES
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
FIRE PROOF SAFES.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, *taken from a Burke & Barnes Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of* PERFECT PRESERVATION, *though fully exposed to the flames, while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unreconizable.* There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than if one put up elsewhere, and no reason, except *fashion*, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.

ANOTHER BLAZE FOR THE BURKE AND BARNES' SAFES.

It is not alone in Chicago those safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be *proved* in very particular, as will be seen by the following:

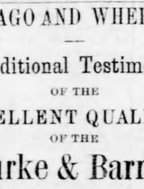
OFFICE OF
WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 21st of September last, six one of your fire proof safes, and we are gratified to say that the same proved satisfactory in every respect, preserving our books and papers as fully as could be expected under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully, C. D. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

OFFICE AND WORKS
OF THE
BURKE AND BARNES'
Fire and Thief Proof Safes,
129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."
OVER ONE THOUSAND
Actual Fires Put Out With It!
MORE THAN
$8,000,000.00
worth of property saved from the flames!
THE
BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

In daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.
The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.
SEND FOR "ITS RECORD."
GEO. T. CARTER & CO.
General Agents,
67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Just Received.
A large assortment of Boys, Youths and Childs'
Patent Leather
LOW SHOES,
AND
MISSES'
White Kid Shoes,
Just the thing for Dancing School, at
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BED COMFORTS
Of Our Own Make.
BLANKETS.
A large stock of all kinds of White and Gray, Eastern and Country Made Blankets, very cheap. At $2 and $2.50, Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes.
Flannels, Flannels,
CASSIMERES,
A Fine Stock for Men and Boys' Wear.
Cloaking Cloths,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Terry Velvets,
Plushes,
Trimming Velvets,
Trimming Silks
and Satins,
At Attractive Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Largest Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Men and Boys,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Retail Stores of
HORNE & CO.
MEN'S
All Wool Scotch Underwear,
WILL NOT SHRINK.
Scarlet Flannel & Cashmere
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
White All Wool Underwear.
WHITE MERINO
Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
SHETLAND AND CLOUDED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' Shirts and Drawers.
WHITE SHETLAND & CLOUDED,
SEPARATE OR IN FULL SUIT.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
EVERY GRADE AND SIZE.
VESTS AT 75c. EACH.
MISSES', CHILDS'
Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers,
FULL LINE AT
LOWEST PRICES.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 37½c., All-Wool Satines, a great bargain.
At $1, 6-4 All-Wool Plaids, a decided bargain.
At 50c., All-Wool Serge Plaids for Wrappers.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Poplins worth 50c.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles, winter shades.
At 25c., Rich Styles Fine Real Chintzes.
At 6¼c, and 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints
At 25c., Table Diapers, yard and a half wide.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Casset.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Gray Twilled Flannel, an extra good bargain.
Plaids, Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all the new evening shades.
BLACK
DRESS SILKS,
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.
MILLS & CO.,
Office, corner of Liberty and Seventh avenue,
Manufacturers of
BUILDING STONE, SIDEWALKS,
And ornamental work of every description.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At $5, $6 and $7,
Cloaking Velvets,
OF MY OWN IMPORTATION,
Best Bargains of the Season.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.
At $1.50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts.
At $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At 37½c., Men's Und

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:dtf

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the 1st issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no1:s30

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, November 24, 1871.

The demand for money is still active, and rates high. There is, however, less of really first-class paper offering outside of the regular bank channel than at an earlier period in the week, and we hope soon to chronicle a decline in interest rates more cognonant with legitimate business dealings, while money is worth what it will bring in the market, both extremes, of stringency and extreme ease, are signs of an unhealthy condition of trade, quite as undesirable to the lender of money as the borrower.

The local stock market is devoid of interest and the dealings light.

We report sales of Columbia Oil Stock at $30, and the stock offered at that. A. V. R. R. 7 30 bonds 93 bid and 94 asked. There was an effort made in the New York market to revive speculation in gold, and the quotations were forced up from 110¾ to 111¾, but they settled back at 4 P. M. to 110⅞.

Government bonds were firm, without any marked change in prices.

The stock market was quite heavy at one time during the day, but the latest quotations show an improvement.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh is very inactive. The one share of stock offering is said to be light, and will continue so until prices advance above 80, which is still 5 per cent. below the selling rate of both Camden & Amboy and Fort Wayne. The stocks last named are almost entirely absorbed by parties holding for investment. Cleveland & Pittsburgh, resting upon the same basis, will have to follow the market in the same way, and ultimately will be quoted alongside.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	111¾	111⅞
" 1868	111¾	111⅞
" 1865	111¾	111⅞
" 1865 new	114	114
" 1867	114⅜	114⅜
5-20s	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109⅞
Currency 6s	112⅜	113
Gold	110¾	110⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	30¾	30¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Do Preferred	113⅝	88
Lake Shore	87¾	82
Do Scrip	82¾	82
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79¾	157
Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Chicago & N. W	60¾	60¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
Do. Scrip, Common	55	55
Do. Preferred	75	75¾
Wabash	64¾	64¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
N. Y. Union Telegraph	35¾	35¾
Adams Express	85	84½
U. S. Express	57¾	55¾
Wells, Fargo	50	50
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	58¾ @ 5	¾
Reading R. R.	86¾ @ 86¾	
Camden & Amboy	134½ @ 134	
Lehigh Navigation	57¾ @ 58	
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	48¾ @ 48¾	
Central Transportation	46¾ @ 46¾	
Empire Transportation	54½ @ 54½	
Union Transportation	80 @ 81	
Pittsburgh City 5's	73 @ 73	

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114⅜	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

—The New York *Bulletin* of Thursday says: The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company this morning notified the Stock Exchange that it had issued from time to time thirty millions of special improvement stock under the sixteenth section of the Issues, to be called "Special Mortgage Stock," and entitled to 7 per cent. dividends, free, payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This stock is pledged to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to represent permanent improvements made since the lease to the company, and authorized by the Fort Wayne Board. This stock is subject to the old stock, and in no way impairs the dividends on the same, as is expressly set forth on the face of the new share certificates. No new stock can be issued, except to represent permanent improvements to be made on the Fort Wayne road and by order of the directors of the Fort Wayne, and no new issue can in any way impair the old stock.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1871.

Affairs in Wall street were dull to-day and the different markets were devoid of any special feature of interest. Gold opened at 110⅝@111, sold up to 111¾, and closed at the opening prices. Loans were at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearances $24,500,000. The Government Bond market was quiet and firm at the close. The supply of nearly all bonds is small, and some issues are positively scarce. The Stock market was generally dull throughout the day. Rumors of speculation was quite irregular, prices being alternately weak and strong. The extreme fluctuations were confined within ¼ to 1 per cent., the smallest being in Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh and Rock Island, and the greatest in Northwestern, Union Pacific, Ohio, Wabash, St. Paul common and New Jersey Central. At the close the general movement was in Northwestern common, the market closing dull and firm. Money easy at 5@6. Southern State securities are dull and nominal, especially in Missouris and South Carolinas.

Sterling exchange 109.

Government securities—Coupons, '81, 117⅛; 5-20s '62, 114⅜; do '64, 114⅜; do '65, 114⅜; do do '67, 114⅜; do '68, 114⅜; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 97; Tennessee, old, 65⅝; do new, 64½; Virginia, new, 70; do old, 61; North Carolina, old, 37⅛; do new 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 87⅝; Quicksilver, none; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells and Fargo do, 56; American Merchants' Union do, 59; United States do, 37⅜; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 30⅝; do preferred, 64; Hudson River, 121; do preferred, 121; Reading, 113⅝; Michigan Central, 119½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79¾; Northwestern, 61¾; do preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 93; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 64¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 50; Chicago and Alton, 118; do preferred, 128; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾; C. C. & C., 84¾; Burlington and Quincy, 128; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union do, 91¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms,

PITTSBURGH, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Superior Mills metal.	1	Pgh Fge & I Co. o.	1
Union I Mills, m	1	Graff, B. & Co., m	2
Wood & Co. metal.	2	Lewis, B & D. metal	3
J. Moorhead. metal.	2	Nimick & Co., met.	13
J. W. Porter, metal.	4	Neeb, G. & D., metal	4
Loomis & C. metal.	1	Bryan & G. metal.	1
Harbaugh, M & Com	1	Coleman R. & Co, m.	1
Zug & Co. metal.	1		
Total			37

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Moorhead, metal.	1	Kloman, C & Co, ore	9
Nimick & Co. metal	2	Brown & Co., o	1
Shoenberger, B & Co		Wilson, L. & Co., ore	1
ore	11	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1
Total			26

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & F. metal.	1		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Bryan & C, metal.	2	J Moorhead, metal.	1
J. W. Porter, metal.	1	J Reamer, metal.	1
Total			5

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, November 24, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@5¼; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 3¾@4¾.

APPLES—The market is steady with a fair volume of business, but, notwithstanding the arrivals have fallen off very materially, there is no improvement, as yet, in prices; $1@2 per bbl for common to fair, and $3.50@3.00 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair medium 5@6½; prime to choice 6½@6¾.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for strictly prime roll, and, with continued light receipts and a very limited supply, it is selling readily at 25. Common and medium butter is quiet and unchanged.

BEANS—In good supply but unchanged, $2 @2.50 per bushel for common to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Is steady, though at present there is but little doing in it; we continue to quote at 9@12 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $7@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character, may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.25@2.40 per bbl; Kanawha, $4.25@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey cultivated, $11@13 per bbl. Sackett's Belle Berries, $17.

CHEESE—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, from store, at 15@15½ for prime New York Goshen; 15@15½ for prime Ohio Goshen; 14@14½ for Factory, and 14@13½ for Dairy.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes and corn are quoted at 20@22½, by the car load—usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches slow but unchanged, 10@11 cts for halves; 8@8½ for mixed, and 6@6½ for quarters. Apples—6@6½ for Southern; 7@8 for prime to choice Western.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continue very scarce, and sell readily at 30. Packed eggs, 20@28, according to quality.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 74@ 76 cts; to the trade, usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—There is continued complaint about the scarcity of stock, and, as noted in our last report, many of our dealers have great difficulty in filling orders, and especially is this the case in regard to baker's flour, of which our market is almost entirely bare. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Good spring extras, $7.00@7.25; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice Minnesotas, $7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for Wheat and with light receipts and very limited stocks prices are strong though not quotably higher, $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red and $1.50@1.60 for white; the latter is inclined, however, that a round lot of strictly prime red would bring $1.47, perhaps $1.48, though for small lots $1.50@1.52 and $1.45 is regarded as the ruling quotation. Oats in steady demand and firmer but not quotably higher; sales to-day at 43@43½ for in sacks and unchanged; sales of new car, in small lots at 38@39—quoted in car load lots, at 35@37—old wheat dull at 67@68. Rye is reported firmer—quoted, in absence of sales, at 90@92. Barley steady, but as yet not quotably higher, 80@85 for spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue very dull but there is no quotable change in prices. Sugars, as noted in our last report, are very firm and refined goods are a little excited, in consequence of the heavy shipments reported in advance. Molasses and Syrups very dull.

—Since the above was put in type we learn by private dispatches that the eastern markets for Coffee was somewhat excited to-day —the most of favorable news by the steamer from Rio—and an advance of ¼c per lb, was demanded with some sales. It is thought that the importers will be able to hold the position taken four weeks ago when coffee advanced to 20c per lb for prime invoices.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13½; B, 13¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 11¾; Fine Ex. Sugar House Syrups, 11¾; Fine, 11; Good, 10¾; Cuba Sugars, 10@10½. Demarara, 12¾@ 13; Sugar House Syrups, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 10@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 20½; Ordinary, 19½; Low, 18; Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Harvard & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Loverine's, 65. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75. Brunel's, 70; other grades, 60@65. Off grade Molasses, 55@60. New Orleans, 60@70. Sugar House Syrups, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8. Patna, 9¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 85. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, 75@80.

HOPS—Quoted at 38@45c.

HAY—Baled is in fair demand, and, notwithstanding the receipts are in excess, especially in river, prices are maintained, $20@ 25 per ton, as to quality and condition.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character, may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.25@2.40 per bbl; Kanawha, $4.25@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

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CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes and corn are quoted at 20@22½, by the car load—usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches slow but unchanged, 10@11 cts for halves; 8@8½ for mixed, and 6@6½ for quarters. Apples—6@6½ for Southern; 7@8 for prime to choice Western.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continue very scarce, and sell readily at 30. Packed eggs, 20@28, according to quality.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 74@ 76 cts; to the trade, usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—There is continued complaint about the scarcity of stock, and, as noted in our last report, many of our dealers have great difficulty in filling orders, and especially is this the case in regard to baker's flour, of which our market is almost entirely bare. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Good spring extras, $7.00@7.25; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice Minnesotas, $7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for Wheat and with light receipts and very limited stocks prices are strong though not quotably higher, $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red and $1.50@1.60 for white; the latter is inclined, however, that a round lot of strictly prime red would bring $1.47, perhaps $1.48, though for small lots $1.50@1.52 and $1.45 is regarded as the ruling quotation. Oats in steady demand and firmer but not quotably higher; sales to-day at 43@43½ for in sacks and unchanged; sales of new car, in small lots at 38@39—quoted in car load lots, at 35@37—old wheat dull at 67@68. Rye is reported firmer—quoted, in absence of sales, at 90@92. Barley steady, but as yet not quotably higher, 80@85 for spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue very dull but there is no quotable change in prices. Sugars, as noted in our last report, are very firm and refined goods are a little excited, in consequence of the heavy shipments reported in advance. Molasses and Syrups very dull.

—Since the above was put in type we learn by private dispatches that the eastern markets for Coffee was somewhat excited to-day —the most of favorable news by the steamer from Rio—and an advance of ¼c per lb, was demanded with some sales. It is thought that the importers will be able to hold the position taken four weeks ago when coffee advanced to 20c per lb for prime invoices.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13½; B, 13¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 11¾; Fine Ex. Sugar House Syrups, 11¾; Fine, 11; Good, 10¾; Cuba Sugars, 10@10½. Demarara, 12¾@ 13; Sugar House Syrups, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 10@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 20½; Ordinary, 19½; Low, 18; Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Harvard & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Loverine's, 65. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75. Brunel's, 70; other grades, 60@65. Off grade Molasses, 55@60. New Orleans, 60@70. Sugar House Syrups, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8. Patna, 9¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 85. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, 75@80.

HOPS—Quoted at 38@45c.

HAY—Baled is in fair demand, and, notwithstanding the receipts are in excess, especially in river, prices are maintained, $20@ 25 per ton, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $7@8 per bbl, according

HOME NEWS.

Rev. Van DeMark lectures in Mercantile Library Hall next Tuesday evening, 28th inst. Subject—"The Ins and Outs of Society." Tickets fifty cents. No reserved seats.

Republican Meetings.—The Republicans of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards hold their primary meetings this evening. Also the Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny. The Republican voters of these wards should all go to the meetings tonight and help to nominate good men.

Correction.—In noticing the death of Mr. Jacob Zeigler of the Seventh ward, on Monday last, we stated that he had died with the "spotted fever." We are informed by the family physician and others, who ought to know, and saw the corpse that it was not spotted fever, but pneumonia that caused his death.

Y. M. C. A.—The monthly meeting of the Christian Association will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock in the rooms. Interesting statements of the work of the past month, followed by an address by Rev. D. W. Stockebrand. Music by Miss Mellor, Miss Benham, Messrs. Diehl and John Petty. Mr. Mellor will preside at the organ. The public are invited.

Sixth Ward School Directors.—Messrs. Louis Kim, Jacob Keebler and Ernest W. Morrow, will be Republican candidates for nomination for School Directors in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh. These are well known citizens and business men of the ward and each and all will make good Directors. Mr. Morrow has occupied a position on the Board for the past year and has taken a great interest in the schools. Mr. Kim is of the firm of Kim & Schwartz, and Mr. Keebler of Keebler & White.

Be Assessed.

Remember, to-day is the last day you can be assessed if you want to vote at the coming city election. Let no Republican lose his vote for want of being assessed.

St. Bridget's Fair,

Now in progress in their new church, Eleventh ward. This hall is crowded nightly. Voting on the different articles is becoming quite spirited. Chances are being disposed of nightly. Go and try your luck. No better place to spend an evening than at the Fair. Admission 15 cents; Saturday nights 25 cents.

"The swindle in Oil."

In our article yesterday we did not charge the city gauger or any of his assistants with conniving at fraud, nor do we now. We merely say *some* gauger's marks are there and a fraud has been practiced. Persons interested who desire information can obtain it by inquiring of the Editor of this paper.

Still they Come,

And why should they not come to a sale where furniture is offered at as low rates as C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, is selling off his stock at. Sales of this kind are rare, but no doubt it is the true policy. Rather than carry thirty thousand dollars worth of furniture over the winter months, he is selling at cost. This furniture is of the best quality, and now is the time for any one intending purchasing furniture to do it, as the sale will soon come to a close. 45 Smithfield street is the number.

Assault With a Brick-Mold.

We published in our Police Notes yesterday an item to the effect that one William Tyler had come to Alderman Butler's office and charged Robert Barnett with assault and battery. And now Robert appears at Alderman Shore's office making a counter charge against Tyler of felonious assault and battery. Barnett alleges that the accused struck him on the head with an iron brick-mold, injuring him severely. The affair is said to have occurred at Moores' brick-yard on the "hill." Barnett is a plumber and has a shop at the corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, while the accused is a carpenter. A trifling dispute was the origin of the entire affair. Tyler was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Ten Days to Claremont.

Charles Fisher got drunk yesterday, which was nothing unusual, and Charles goes up to Claremont this morning, which is rather strange, as heretofore he has generally kept out of the way of the guardians of justice. Charles is a stevedore employed on the "Granite State," and doubtless this invigorating occupation has developed his muscle and given strength to his brawny arm. An exhibition of his eminent muscular abilities was given by him, gratis, yesterday. Being in the condition mentioned above, he elevated his right fist and with one fell blow knocked down and badly hurt an aged and inoffensive man, named A. Schaffer. Officer Fowler observing the affair, took Charles in custody. He was arraigned before Mayor Brush, and His Honor, after hearing the case, concluded to consign the irate Fisher to the Work House for the period of ten days.

Alleged Desertion.

It is sad to contemplate the amount of unhappiness that from time immemorial has been occasioned among the human race by infelicities of a domestic nature. And how often, too, troubles of this nature have their origin in the most trifling matters. Thus, it is said husband do but get drunk and beat his wife with the poker or turn his family naked into the street in a winter's night, the wife deems it sufficient cause to assert that he is treating her badly; or again, if the independent matron become captivated with the charms of an outside party of the male description, and agree with V. W. that the marriage rite is a useless ceremony, the husband will at once declare that he is a disgraced man. An information made yesterday before Alderman Benham by Mr. Steele himself against Harvey M. Steele became disenamored of her and now sues that Mr. Carlin, finding more charms perhaps in other society, persuasively in his parlor, his wife Nancy charges him with desertion. The accommodating Alderman issued a warrant for Mr. Steele.

That Sensation Spoiled.

One who signs himself "a near relative" thus writes to the Steubenville *News* concerning the "small-pox suicide" published in the *Herald* of the same place:

I see in the *Herald* of last night an article headed "Reckless of Life." Please allow me through your columns to correct a most atrocious libel. The article states that the person referred to went to Pittsburgh and applied and obtained a situation in a small-pox hospital for the purpose of contracting the disease. The fact is that he went to Pittsburgh two years ago and has been employed there as a cab driver ever since. He never came to see a cab driver ever since. He never came to see as a cab driver ever since. He never came to see me. I am able to prove, by more than one person, that he never boasted of his exploits among the "stiffs," as is stated, as he was over to see me. I am able to prove, by more than one person, that he never boasted of his exploits among the "stiffs," as is stated, as he was over to see me. one lung being entirely gone. He stated when he came home that it was to die, and he was here three weeks before he took the small-pox. His dying words were that he would like to live longer. His grave was not dug until six hours after his death occurred, not before it, as this libel states, and his death itself which this same paper announced at four o'clock in the afternoon, did not take place until four o'clock the next morning. Without a shadow of reason, this paper has published a series of infamous falsehoods that shamefully malign the living and the dead.

POLITICAL.

The following has been received from Mr. George F. Comley, candidate for the Allegheny City Mayoralty. All of the candidates have now given the pledge required by the Executive Committee to abide by the results of the primary election.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

H. M. Long, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny:

SIR—In accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee reading candidates for the Mayoralty to pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the votes cast at the primary election, I do unhesitatingly agree to support the nominee, and will use my influence to have him elected.

Yours truly,

GEO. F. COMLEY.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh.

A meeting of the Third ward Republicans was held in the school house last evening, and was organized by calling John Shipton, E-q., to the chair, and electing I. K. Case and W. D. Crawford as Secretaries.

Dr. T. J. Gallaher, who has filled the office of Select Councilman for six years, having declined to be a candidate for re-election, the following ticket was nominated:

Select Council—Major E. A. Montooth.

Common Council—Capt. R. B. Gallaher, David Sloan and S. H. Fulton, Esqs.

Judge of Election—C. C. Montooth.

Inspector—James McMeister.

Return Inspector—Peter Dressler.

Constable—Peter Kreuder.

Assessor—John Ochse.

School Directors—Dr. W. H. McKelvy and A. Steinmeyer, Sr.

On motion of Jas Montooth,

Resolved, That the spirit of this meeting be declared in favor of Benj. F. Morgan for Mayor.

Adjourned.

NINETEENTH WARD—Select Council—C. B. Seeley. Common Council—R. H. Negley, Frank Ardary, John R. Allen; P. D. Perchment, independent. School Directors—James P. Sterrett, John Grace. Judge of Elections—R. A. Cunningham. Inspectors of Elections—David Herron, H. R. McClelland. Return Inspectors—John L. Brown, Thomas McConnell, Jr. Assessor—John Boriand. Constable—Josias Meyers.

TWENTIETH WARD—Select Council—David Aiken, Jr., John Barton. Common Council—C. W. Batchelor, H. H. Irwin, John King, W. B. Negley. Alderman—J. S. Reynolds.

Great Clearance Sale of Sewing Machines.

In order to make room for the immense arrivals of Singer Sewing Machines, we have determined to close out our stock of second-hand machines of other makers, which we have taken in exchange for the improved Singer.

Some of these machines are not a month old and have never had a day's use. All are in good order.

The stock comprises nearly a hundred machines, embracing nearly all the different kinds sold in the city. Among them are

One "*New Improved*" Wheeler & Wilson, worth.....$90@65

" "*New Improved*" Elliptic, worth.... 85@65

One " " Florence, worth.. 85@60

One " " American, worth 80@50

Ten Wheeler & Wilson's at from..... 50@30

And other makes, at from..... 50@25

Sold on easy installments.

STRAW & MORTON,

20 Sixth street.

Rules for Ladies.

1. Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

2. Marry not a gambler, a tipsler, or a haunter of taverns, because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

3. Marry not a "slouchy" man for his outward appearance is generally a sure indication of his character.

4. But, to be on the safe side, marry a man who buys his clothing at Hespenhide & Co.'s, No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn, for that shows him to be a prudent man, a wise man, and a correct man.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher Again.

The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* of November 23d says in relation to the fire there on Sunday eve last: "Perhaps more is due to the Extinguisher than anything else that the fire was got under control when it was. Mr. Harper, the agent, went into the cellar among the burning oil barrels, where water only added fuel to the flames, and with the Extinguisher soon subdued them. This robbed the fire of its greatest force, and the balance was soon accomplished."

Geo. T. Carter & Co., general agents, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"JOBBING IN COUNCILS."

A Sensational Article—Grave Insinuations And What They Amount To—A True Statement.

Last evening an evening contemporary gave publication to a sensational article, under the stunning head-line, "Jobbing in Councils," which appears very fair upon its face, but which, when accompanied by an explanation of the true circumstances of the case, will have but little weight with honest men. The article in question is to the effect that recently a discovery was made of the unsound condition of five of the boilers used at the City Water works; that the boilers were subjected to a thorough inspection, and pronounced unsafe and liable to *break down* at any moment, which would stop operations and leave the city without water; that this was reported to the Water Committee at their meeting on Wednesday, and that *then and there, without having* advertised for proposals, the contract for the new boilers was let to Messrs. Carlin & Snyder, the latter being a senior member of the firm, being a member of Council, of the Water Committee and of the Water Commission; that Mr. Carroll acted to do the work in sixty days, when others can do it in forty, and that he contracted for the job with Mr. Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd & Black, also a member of the Committee and of Councils.

From this there is an elaborate argument made charging "ramming" and a "peel within a wheel" and "jobbing in Councils" and much more to the same effect.—all the while feigning to be acting in the interest of right by a petition now in circulation among boiler makers, calling upon Councils to investigate.

But like all other stories this interesting little tale also has two sides to it, both of which the reader should be heard from before final decision is made. And the peculiarity of this one is that "the other side" will we imagine be sufficient to satisfy "the people" in whose interest the story is said to be told.

Some time before the death of the late Superintendent, R. W. Coe, Esq., called the attention of the Water Committee to the condition of these boilers and the matter was made the subject of frequent and careful consideration. Everything was kept quiet, however, as the Committee did not desire to create an alarm in the city and arrangements were being made to bring the matter up in Councils when Mr. French suddenly died. His successor, Mr. James Hemphill, an experienced machinist, when inducted into office, at once made complaint about the boilers and insisted that they should be repaired *without a moments delay*. In this dilemma the Committee held another meeting, when Mr. Hemphill fully explained the necessity of the case, and it was decided to go at the work work immediately. For this purpose Mr. Henry Lloyd, Chairman of the committee, was appointed unanimously to attend to the matter and act as he would under similar circumstances in his own private business. Mr. Lloyd immediately turned to Mr. Carroll and asked him how long it would take to build the new boilers. Mr. Carroll said that he could and would build the boilers that (Carroll) to take the work and commence that day, but the gentleman declined. He was urged, however, by other members of the committee, and finally yielded to their solicitations. Then when asked the price, he bid seven hundred dollars less than the lowest bid to give you just 10¾—that's what I paid for my new boilers just built," and so that price was agreed upon. The whole job then was about $7,500, and the writer of the sensation admits with frank ingenuousness, "in justice to Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, however it should be said that the price is not regarded as being too much."

Then when the matter of the iron was mentioned Mr. Lloyd suggested that it be procured from Spang, Chalfant & Co., or Lyon Shorb & Co., but the Committee decided to have them made from the Kensington iron, from Lloyd & Black's mills. This fact should be talked over just as business men would consult; the business settled promptly, and the work commenced within an hour from that time.

These are the facts in the case. Do they show collusion or fraud or any "rings?"

The point in the article to which we refer seems to be that the contract was not advertised, and that it was given to a member of Council, and consequently there is something wrong. Yet there is the admission that it was of vital importance that the work be not delayed an hour, and that there is no overcharge in the price agreed upon. Where then is the basis for the grave insinuations which are thrown in the announcement "Jobbing in Councils" sustained by the facts. Upon the face of the transaction we can see the implies of the case and promptly for the best interests of the city as a man would do in his private business.

The article and the sensational and libelous *letter* of the law may not have been complied with but is there any opposed to its spirit. If there is we fail to see it. The necessities of the case called for instant action, and this was taken by the committee. They acted as a commission of six, each member would act for himself, and what more can be asked?

We do not deem it necessary to urge to the high character of the chairman of the committee—than whom we believe no more incorruptible man ever lived—Mr. Carroll, who represents the Second ward in Councils, has twice been elected a member of the Water Commission by the highest vote, and occupies the highest position in social and business circles; nor of the individual members of the Committee, who are known as among our leading business men whose integrity has never been questioned. We think that this feature might be, with profit, have been taken into consideration by the producer of the sensationalism which precedes the article column; it might at least have been thought of sufficiently to induce him to be sure he had the whole case before he undertook to commence to fling his inferences so loosely.

The matter, however, will be fully investigated by the proper authorities, as we learn, and parties intend bringing it before Councils at their meeting on Monday and demanding a full and searching examination into it by a special committee. If they are not endorsed it will be a matter of small worth. The rescind the contract as Mr. Carroll is ready to give it up any minute to any firm that will engage to take it off his hands. It is not probable, however, that the Councils will allow a faithful committe to be badgered without some evidence that the city's interests are not being properly looked after.

BREVITIES.

OAKLAND is promised a hose company.

CITY COUNCILS will meet on Monday night.

THE Ormsby nose house is almost completed.

A GOOD SIGN—The new noonday prayer meeting sign.

DR. LORD lectures under the auspices of the Library Association next week.

WE are glad to know that Postmaster Myher of Allegheny, who has been ill for some days, has fully recovered and is at his post.

MAYOR BRUSH yesterday received a donation to the Wisconsin Relief Fund of $104 from the Welsh Congregation Church of this city, per Rev. H. E. Thomas.

THE celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. T. G Riggs, has been engaged by Mr. Beamer, and will appear at the Fifth avenue next week in a first-class specialty of "Irish Fare."

FIRE COMMISSIONER TORLEY is now in the East, negotiating for the purchase of a fire engine, the house for new engine being erected on Centre avenue, near Kirkpatrick street.

THE slate of fire brom box 61, corner of Penn and Seventeenth streets last evening (Saturday) after five o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a chimney on Seventeenth street.

THE officials of the P. R. and W. R. R. have investigated the recent collision at McKeesport, and found it to be purely accidental. The engines will all be ready to go into service soon.

AT an early hour Thursday morning, three men attacked and robbed Mr. L. J. Thompson on the Seventh street road beyond Minersville. They realized about ten or fifteen dollars when they fled.

IN THE WAGNER-McBride breach of promise case, the Supreme Court yesterday delivered an opinion affirming the decision of the lower courts. The fair litigant thus again coming off victorious.

THE McLaughlin well that is creating such excitement in the Oil Regions, is declining rapidly. Yesterday its yield was between three and four hundred barrels. It will come down to a fifty barrel well, no doubt.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is recognized by all dealers in stock, grain, poultry, hay, wool, in fact everything that requires a paper as well as other commercial market paper, for both buyer and seller. Subscribe for it if you have not already done so.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, the great English comedian, is announced to appear at the New Opera House next week. He will be supported by an entirely new and commanding company, headed by Mr. Blisler's other place of amusement at Cleveland.

THAT portion of Diamond alley near Smithfield street is being repaved and will when finished be much better than before. This will obviate the necessity of people falling and hurting themselves every time they step on the sidewalk as has recently been the case.

IT is very gratifying to be able to state that the small-pox in the city and on both sides of the rivers is abating. In Allegheny this is especially noticeable. Up to last evening the number of cases reported for this week was but twenty-three which is less than half the number reported during the same time last week.

PARTIES holding invitations to the select ball of the Oil City Greys to be held at Oil City, November 29th, 1871, may purchase excursion tickets of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, good from November 29 to December 2 inclusive. This affair promises to eclipse any of the season, and will be largely attended from the "Smoky City."

A PRIVATE letter from Smyrna, Asia Minor contains the following paragraph regarding the manner in which they do business there. We commend it to the authorities in our own country:

"Letters and papers are full of accidents in America. In such parts we were in where we don't have such things. Here they hang a man who makes a mistake on a railroad, so we don't have any accidents, so you see I am a great deal safer here than in America."

Special.

Lyons black silks at reduced prices.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

No regard to cost in the prices now prevailing at W. W. Moorhead's grand clearing out sale of trimmings, laces, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under garments, etc. Now is the time to buy your winter goods at great bargains at No. 81 Market street.

Fragrant Sozodont

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists. 7S.

Have you seen those new and elegant switches, which are being sold so cheap, at Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street.

Never mind the "fashion book," but go to Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street, and secure what you want.

The cheapest and best Furs, at TTh:S R. H. PALMER'S, 84 Wood street.

A fine stock of trimmings for winter goods, at Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street.

Everything in the line of gloves, at Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street.

Fine "breakfast shawls," at Julien Morrow's No. 73 Market street.

Nothing can excel, for comfort, those new knit nubias and comforters, just received, all styles and colors, at Julien Morrow's, No. 73 Market street.

Central Shaving Saloon is all the go with the young men who attended the Opera this week.

Special.

Silk velvets and plushes.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THERE is an interesting revival of religion in progress at the Methodist church on Fulton street.

REV. VAN DE MARK gives the first lecture on "Phases of City Life" to-morrow evening. Subject—Alley and Court.

THE Providence Mission, Allegheny City, Rev. J. V. Collins, pastor, has a very successful temperance society under its auspices.

REV. S. P. DAVIES, of the First Presbyterian Church, East Birmingham, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow evening after returned from his western trip.

THE Eighth United Presbyterian church is still burdened with a heavy debt. Could not some of the wealthy brethren make a good investment here?

REV. H. F. HARTMAN has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, East Birmingham, and accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken, New York.

THE Eleventh Ward Mission Sabbath school is already one of the most flourishing and successful schools in the city. Last Sunday's representation, it stands second in the Union.

JOSEPH KING, pastor of the First Christian Church, corner of Arch street (late Beaver) and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, will lecture on Baptism to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

THERE will be a children's concert meeting to-morrow afternoon in the third U. P. church (Rev. Joseph Kerr's), at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Sands, Dr. Cooper and others.

THERE will be religious service in the hall of the public school building, Oakland, to-morrow, Rev. J. R. Mills, of Allegheny, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Dempsey in the evening.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to-night will have an address from Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, and music by Mrs. Meilor, Miss Benham and Messrs. Diehl and Petty. Mellor presiding at the organ.

THE M. E. Church, at Washington county, Pa., Rev. J. G. Gogley pastor, was closed two months for repairs, and is now nearly completed. The dedication service will take place on the 26th of November. Ministers to be present: Rev. E. Williams, T. C. McClure, and Rev. L. K Beacom, Presiding Elder.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach to-morrow evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the Moorhead Public School-house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at half-past seven o'clock. Seats free and a cordial welcome extended to all. Sabbath school at two o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

THE First U. P. congregation of Allegheny met on last Monday evening at their Church, for the purpose of choosing a pastor to take the place of the late lamented Dr. Pressly. After balloting till eleven o'clock, they adjourned without a selection. Seven candidates were in the field at first, but the voting toward the last narrowed down to two candidates, the rivals being between two well known men, the Rev. R. B. Ewing, one of whom will probably yet be called to the position.

A SERIES of winter evening entertainments —social, literary, dramatic and musical—for the benefit of the Superintendent and officers of the North Avenue M. E. Sunday School, Allegheny. The first, a stereopticon entertainment, will be held in the basement school room on Monday evening. The course is not a money making scheme, but gotten up for the benefit of the Sunday school teachers of the school, and others who choose to attend—the idea being to provide instructive entertainments for all, and increase the interest in the school.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Donizetti's grand tragic opera of *Lucretia Borgia* last night called out what was probably the largest audience of the season. Socially speaking, pretty nearly every body was there, for the opera was a most elegant, making the fine opera house look like some great garden full of beautiful blooming flowers, opera bonnets and unbonneted heads predominating more largely than usual. This was owing to three causes. First, an unusual number of tickets had been secured beforehand under the impression that the new opera of Saturday night was to be presented; next, Friday night has always been a popular theatre-going night and finally many people were anxious to hear the opera which was presented.

Madame Rosa in the title role was simply grand, we have never heard her in better voice, and she showed herself to be capable, of, what we had not previously imagined, fine tragic acting; she looked, sang and acted to perfection last evening. She first won applause by her performance of "Would that ever I thus could linger," and the enthusiasm in the house became thoroughly aroused by the closing scene and chorus of the prologue. In the first act, sang, "Le flou' ha fe'ruth of my husbands, I'e lord it" with great effect, as she did her part in the trio and the solo "Hapless Victim," which was the finest thing we have heard in perfect sympathy with the part. And the entire act was so finely performed and so beautifully set as to bring repeated and hearty encores and called before the curtain when it fell. Again in the last act she richly earned the applause she received. Her exclamation "I'm then here?" upon discovering Gennaro among the banqueters, was superb. "Spurn aye Spurn me" was splendidly sung, and her death in the last recitative she completed a thrilling interpretation of a very difficult role.

Mrs. Bailey last, but we think that we very good, especially so in the scene at the close of the prologue and in the famous drinking song, beginning "The secret of false is perfection" in which she executed a wonderful trill and was very heartily encored.

Mr. Carter, too, did his part well. We do not think his voice is so sweet nor so pure a tenor as that of Mr. Castle, but it is unusually fine, especially noticeable, and in the duet in act 2, as in the arias "Deemed of a Fisher's lowly race," and especially "Mother is this thy welcome" he did full justice to it.

Mr. Aynsly Cook made a good Duke, probably he should say a very good Duke, for he completely filled the part to our favorite of ours, that any other taking his parts must suffer in comparison. Yet Mr. Cook sang "My fame and my life lies in it," in his usually able manner, and in the first act capitally and well deserved the recognition received from the audience.

Of course there were some draw-backs—when was there a performance without that? For instance last night, as on previous nights, Madame Rosa improved some invisible delinquents, whilst she was on the stage. This time it was only with a long drawn out, but we think it would sound infinitely better if—hibernianally speaking, it were not heard. Probably some body behind the scenes deserves reproof, if a choice was made it was not audible through so loud an orchestra, but it would be in better taste and keeping to administer the reproof out of the hearing of the public.

And, another thing which calls for improvement, is not only now, when the opera is here, but almost every night when there is an attraction at the Opera House, is the way the doorways in the Fifth avenue are blocked up with small boys and other loungers when people are arriving. Last night the centre aisle was the only part of the three which was passable. A diligent policeman might very properly clear the way by making the obstructionists move on.

Last night the house was too warm—a good fault, to be sure, but it resulted in one lady fainting, and the consequent disturbance of all the people in the neighborhood.

This afternoon the very popular opera of *Bohemian Girl* will be given, with Messrs. Karl and Hall in the roles in which Castle and Campbell have formerly acted to crowded houses during their popularity. In the evening the opera season will close with the famous *Marriage of Figaro*.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Last night, if possible, a larger house than on the previous evening assembled to witness the second production of "Carl, the Fiddler." It was the occasion of Mr. Emmet's farewell benefit and he has reason to feel flattered at the ovation given him. There was a decided improvement in the acting of the company, everything passing off very pleasantly, indeed. At the matinee this afternoon and again this evening, which will be Mr. Emmet's last appearance, "Carl" will be presented. On Monday evening will commence the engagement of the talented young comedian, Mr. T. G. Riggs.

Mortgage and Money.

Any person desiring to borrow money can procure either on the following amounts on bonds and mortgage: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000. The above amounts will be loaned for one, two or more years, and on reasonable rate of interest.

Inquire of W. E. TUSTIN, 87 Grant st.

Opposite Court House.

3.

A Colloquy.—Where did you get that stylish suit you are wearing?

Well, I bought it at M. T. Heckert's, No. 61 Diamond, Allegheny.

Well, I suppose that suit would cost you about seventy dollars.

No, this suit cost me just thirty-five dollars.

Is that so, then I will go immediately and order one for myself.

There will be a great many people at the matinee this afternoon; these entertainments are almost as much the rage as the circus. Lambaisbee & Co., southwest corner Fifth avenue and Wood street is to young gentlemen who want to wear neat and fashionable clothing.

A Baker was heard to remark, yesterday, that if he understood the art of shaving as well as Louis Green, the proprietor of the Central Shaving Saloon, on Smithfield Street, he would defy the Rothschilds.

Gents' Fur Caps, Gloves, Mufflers, at PALMER'S, 84 Wood street.

Ladies, Misses, Children's and Gent's Furs, new goods of the season, manufactured now by Palmer at Palmer's, the cheapest place in the city to buy new and fashionable Furs. Go and look at Palmer's stock, 84 Wood street. TTh:S

Rev. Van DeMark lectures in Mercantile Library Hall next Tuesday evening, 28th inst. Subject—"The Ins and Outs of Society." Tickets fifty cents. No reserved seats.

Special.

Lyons black silks at reduced prices.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion ave nue, Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop, East or West, including *farm, Southern* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and as a specialty, the *Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in strength, durability, lightness of draught and cheapness; also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best material used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted.

Address COLEMAN & SON,

Allegheny City, Pa.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night.

Prince Albert.

A beautiful quality of Black Alpaca, imported by a leading Philadelphia house, and bearing the above name, is worthy the attention of every lady reading this, who wants this desirable and cheap fabric for dresses and suits. They have already become widely popular in the East, and are believed to be superior to any other make of Alpaca. The main point of excellence is their beautiful shade and texture, and they are dyed so perfectly on both sides, they admit of being turned after long service, without loss of color or freshness. Our attention was drawn to these goods at Messrs. J. B. HEARD & Co's., who are introducing them in this market. We were shown very pretty qualities at thirty to fifty cents. WES.

Something new at James Old's,

tf. 180 Liberty Street.

Special

bargains in table linens.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Misses' Furs, at R. H. Palmer's,

TTh:S 84 Wood street.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.

Its Transfer to the Board of Control—Joint Committee Meeting.

Last evening a joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the Allegheny Library Association and the Board of School Controllers, to take action relative to the proposed transfer of the Library to the latter body, was held in Common Council chamber.

The following are the names of the members of each Committee:

Library—Messrs. A. Leggate, Chairman, James Caldwell, H. Phipps, Captain Martin and Mr. Walker.

Controllers—W. M. Claney, Chairman, Arthur Hobson, D. Denniston, M. B. Sloan and Mr. Miller.

An organization was effected by calling Mr Claney to the chair.

Mr. Leggate, on behalf of the Library Association, stated the terms upon which the proposed transfer would be made. He said that the Association would agree to hand over to the Board of Control all property in their possession, provided they would assume the debt contracted by them, which at present amounted to about $500, and would also agree to keep up the Library to its present condition.

The meeting then resolved itself into a kind of social gathering to talk over the matter. The members of the Committee of Controllers seemed well pleased with the conditions upon which the proposition from the Library Association would agree to hand over to the Board of Control all property in their possession, provided they would assume the debt contracted by them, which at present amounted to about $500, and would also agree to keep up the Library to its present condition.

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